

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 151

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DEER'S MOOT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—A BOY SHOT FOR A HEAVEN.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—ITALIAN OPERA.—TROVATORE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—MELINDA'S BOY.—DANIEL GOODEY.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE DEER'S MOOT.

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BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—GIRL OF THE FUTURE AND OTHER NOVELTY.

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the federal army, because the agents offered to give a passage to New York to all who would apply for three pence sterling. The police watched the proceedings, but found them perfectly legal.

Cotton closed in London on May 22 at 85½ for money. Cotton had declined in Liverpool on the week's sales from one-fourth to one-half of a penny on American, and one penny on Surats, but the loss was partially recovered on Friday, May 22, the market closing firmer, with an upward tendency. There were three hundred and forty thousand bales in port. Breadstuffs were steady and firm, and provisions dull on the 22d of May.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the arrival of the schooner Nautilus, Captain Dockham, from St. Domingo City the 16th of May, we have received information that the struggle between the Dominicans and Spaniards was still progressing. Seven Dominicans had been brought into the city and shot, on the 15th of May. The island was reported to be very healthy.

By reference to a highly interesting letter from our Caracas correspondent, published to-day, it will be seen that the civil war which has desolated Venezuela for so many years, is at last concluded. A "treaty of peace" has been signed, a new government is to be organized, business has started afresh, and the merchants, who resisted a forced contribution before the settlement of the difficulties, are now voluntarily offering funds; in short, a brighter day seems dawning for Venezuela.

Captain Lewis, of the whaling bark Lafayette, which was burned by the pirate Alabama, writes that Captain Semmes says that he wants to destroy all of the vessels belonging to J. H. Bartlett & Sons, of New Bedford, because they fitted out the stone fleet for the blockade of Charleston harbor.

The Boston Traveller (republican) says the Secretary of the Navy was warned three months ago that the Alabama and Florida would visit the very spot where the late depredations on our commerce were perpetrated.

The municipal election in Washington city will take place to-day. A Collector, Register, Surveyor, and one Alderman and three Councilmen for each ward are to be chosen.

It will not be necessary for any person who is enrolled to establish his claim to exemption until he receives a printed notice informing him that he has been drafted, and then he will have ten days to show that he is not liable or able to perform military service.

Cotton was quiet at former rates on Saturday. Less activity was discernible in four, which was a shade cheaper in some instances. Wheat was active and buoyant. Corn was freely purchased, at higher rates for old, and earlier prices for new. Oats were advancing, with a lively inquiry. Pork and lard were depressed and declining. Bacon was active and quiet. In groceries the principal business done was in molasses; prices were heavy. Tallow was in good request. Whiskey was quiet at 45c. The changes in other articles were not important. The freight engagements were on a less extensive scale, but exhibited no remarkable alteration. The stock market was better on Saturday, and closed with rather a buoyant tone. Governments were hardly so strong. Gold was pretty steady at about 145. Exchange was inactive—the rate for bankers' bills 155 a 100. Money was easy, call loans about 6 per cent. The specie export of the week was only \$240,000.

## The Siege of Vicksburg.

Our latest advices from Vicksburg—from Union and from rebel sources—are down to Monday last. According to the rebel despatches which we publish to-day the fighting of Friday and Saturday (the 22d and 23d) had resulted in very heavy casualties in killed and wounded to the federal forces. General Joe Johnston, from his camp of observation at Canton, some forty or fifty miles in the interior, in a despatch of Tuesday, the 25th, says that (down to the preceding day, the 24th) "Vicksburg holds out bravely." Our own accounts to that date represent our forces as being well prepared to repel any attack in their rear, as being in the finest spirits and confident of complete success, and as having a secured base of supplies on the Yazoo, with reinforcements arriving as rapidly as required.

In this connection Admiral Porter's despatch concerning the results of the gunboat expedition which he had sent up to Yazoo City furnishes some facts of very great importance. The expedition had done good service in the destruction of the rebel navy yard at Yazoo City, three steamboats and a monster ram, three hundred and ten feet long, and plated with four inches of iron. It was from the same navy yard that the powerful iron-plated rebel ram Arkansas issued last summer, and proved, under the Vicksburg batteries, more than a match for a whole fleet of our iron-clad gunboats. She was, however, not long afterwards blown up or driven to suicide by Commodore W. D. Porter, of the India rubber and iron-clad Essex, near Baton Rouge. The first terrible raid down the river by the Arkansas suggests the value of the work accomplished in the timely destruction of this new and more formidable rebel monster at Yazoo City. But this Yazoo expedition has been chiefly important in securing a navigable water line of protection to that flank of General Grant's army, and a channel whereby, if deemed necessary, he may cut off the little detached army of Joe Johnston while still prosecuting the siege of Vicksburg.

A Mobile despatch of the 28th, to the Chattanooga Rebel, gives the important information that General Banks was crossing his land forces over the Mississippi at Bayou Sara, some ten miles or so above Port Hudson—a movement which was doubtless intended to place that stronghold between the army of General Banks in the rear, and the fleet of Admiral Farragut in front. Our latest reports of the enemy's strength at Port Hudson put it at ten thousand men; but we dare say that General Banks will find it much less, in consequence of the forces sent up from this point to strengthen Vicksburg. From all the lights before us everything appears to have been, at our latest dates, progressing steadily to complete success at Vicksburg and at Port Hudson. The only circumstance calculated to excite mistrust is the absence of any news from Vicksburg since Monday last; but General Grant's steamers may have been too busily engaged in removing his wounded and his prisoners, and in transporting his provisions to enable him to spare one for several successive days to run up to Memphis—between four and five hundred miles—in the absence of any decisive results.

THE DISABLED GENERALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.—It is really surprising how many disabled generals are now on active service. In the Union army we have among others General Oliver O. Howard, who lost his arm at Seven Pines, twelve months since; General T. W. Sweeney, who lost an arm in Mexico, and has been twice wounded in the remaining one at Shiloh, and General E. A. Wild, who has lost one arm and been wounded in the other during the present war. General Kearny, who was killed at Chancellorsville, lost one of his arms in Mexico. In the rebel service we find that General Ewell, who succeeds Stonewall Jackson, has but one leg, and is strapped on his horse while on the field. General Long is called the "one-armed fighting general."

THE COMING PEACE CONVENTION—DANGER! AHEAD.—We are no partisans of conventions which are called together for the purpose of making a show of violent opposition to the administration, or with the intention of agitating questions which produce schisms, party quarrels and ill-feeling. The conventions held by the radicals in 1860 hastened, no doubt, the attack upon Fort Sumter and the open rebellion which that foolish act inaugurated. The violent and bitter resolutions adopted at all these meetings ever have the effect of irritating the people, and lead in all cases to deplorable results.

Thus the Peace Convention which is to meet next Wednesday in this city will be an open assertion on the part of all those concerned in it of a total want of confidence in the administration, and a desire to dictate a different course of policy than that pursued by the government up to the present time. The people who get up the Peace Convention assert by the act that they have no belief that the present conduct of affairs can succeed in restoring the Union, and they demand an armistice, during which proper measures to ensure a permanent reconstruction of the Union as it was may be adopted. They object to the sacrifice of one hundred thousand lives yearly with no good result accruing, and, in fact, pass a vote of censure upon the advisers of our President, whom they deem imbeciles.

Now, for just such a course of conduct Mr. Vallandigham was sentenced to the Dry Tortugas, or Fort Warren, but sent South, and we cannot see how the authorities, if they wish to be consistent, can allow the holding of any such Peace Convention as that contemplated. The government is bound, we should say, in justice to the precedent established in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, to arrest all those persons who may take part in the Peace Convention, and sentence them to condign punishment. It is true that, owing to the numbers likely to take an active part in the Convention, their arrest would be a matter both difficult and dangerous; but there is no certainty that any such consideration may deter the administration, which is so powerful; and hence, in view of what may take place, we would advise all peaceful citizens to keep out of the streets of New York on the day appointed for the Peace Convention.

It is evident that, were the authorities decided upon putting down the demonstration to be made by the peace party, results of a grave character would ensue. The administration must be aware that any attempt at repression must be overwhelming to succeed. The resistance would, no doubt, be fierce and determined, and scenes most regrettable would inevitably occur. We repeat our warnings to those who wish to avoid all danger and advise them to keep out of the streets on the occasion of the meeting of the Peace Convention.

## THE RUMORED ENLISTMENTS IN IRELAND.

There has been a great deal of fuss made about the present large emigration from Ireland, and there seems to be some alarm in England lest the able bodied young men of Ireland, who are leaving the country in large numbers, have been enlisted for the United States Army by certain agents sent over for that purpose. The British government looks, naturally enough, with dissatisfaction at the depletion of Ireland, because the strength of the army and navy mainly depends upon the bone and sinew and pluck of the Irish peasantry. Lord Russell made a great noise some time ago about this exodus, and even remonstrated with our minister, Mr. Adams, about it; just as if Mr. Adams could control an emigration manifestly inspired by approaching famine and landlord coercion. But there may be other direct agencies at work to bring such large numbers of able bodied men to this country than those of the recruiting sergeant. Many of the railroads and other great works in the West are suffering for want of labor, because the war has drawn off the working men into the army. And we are informed that there are now in Ireland three or four agents of these enterprises, encouraging emigration, even to the extent of a virtual free passage. Earl Russell may find some comfort in this fact. A Cork paper says that several American gentlemen "of military aspect" are visiting the districts of Fermoy, Charleville and Mitchelton, offering inducements to young men to emigrate; and that the police are watching them, but cannot interfere, as their object is not illegal. Any American gentleman wearing a mustache and beard would no doubt bear a "military aspect" in remote country districts to the eyes of those not accustomed to such appendages except on the faces of soldiers. It is not at all necessary, moreover, that military men should be selected for the purpose indicated; nor is it likely that they would be sent on such a mission, for their presence in Ireland would at once create suspicion and defeat their chances of enlisting men, if any such object was even contemplated. There is no cause, therefore, for any solicitude about the Irish emigration. It is natural and inevitable in the present state of the island.

WHAT HAS ADMIRAL WILKES DONE?—This is an interesting question to solve. Admiral Wilkes has made a great noise in the world, and some trouble, too. He was busily engaged in finishing the narrative of his South Sea expedition and was returning home from Africa when he fell foul of Mason and Slidell, and created immense excitement thereby among the diplomats and commentators upon international law all over both hemispheres. When Admiral Goldsborough failed to accomplish what was expected of him in the Chesapeake, Admiral Wilkes got command of the flotilla in the James river; but he did not succeed in doing anything there. Then he was entrusted with the charge of a flying squadron around the West Indies, and people expected to see the rebel privateers swept off the seas at once; but, with the exception of an occasional growl from a newspaper in Nassau or Bermuda, we heard very little of Admiral Wilkes' proceedings until he seized the Peterhoff, which caused another row in England. Certainly he has not diminished the number of the rebel ships of prey. As far as they are concerned, his fleet appears to have been a flying squadron indeed, for they have always kept clear of the privateers.

Now he has seized one of our own vessels, the Vanderbilt, which was destined for a special service, and has made her his flagship. If he would let the Vanderbilt alone, and content himself with seizing the rebel Alabama or Florida, and turn one of them into a flagship, it would be much better. It seems evident that there is no chance of either these vessels or any other privateers being got rid of until some one else besides Admiral Wilkes is put in command of the flying squadron.

WHAT ARE THE CANADIANS ABOUT?—Canada has always been an accessible refuge for delinquents from the United States, and when the present war broke out nearly all who had occasion to skedaddle went that way. Safely over the line they lounged at the Clifton House, they rented apartments in the little villages, they hid away at Paris, they thronged, swore and imbibed bitter water at St. Catharines, they talked terribly of the iniquities of the United States government at Hamilton, and they toddled to all the round and oily men and women at Toronto and Montreal. Canada had its doubts just then as to where its interests lay in our quarrel, and the skeddaddlers gave direction to public opinion. They "taught the doubtful battle where to rage," they spent their money, and they are gone. They have continued their skedaddle—perhaps to "fresh fields and pastures new;" or they have evaporated like Prospero's chaps—gone to "thin air." But they are not in the loyal provinces.

We lately sent a special agent through Canada to learn how it was that these fellows had suddenly become so quiet. He crossed at Niagara and visited every place of any importance down to Quebec, and his report is that skeddaddlers are a scarce article. He saw four Southerners at the races at St. Catharines, three in Toronto, board of a few who had located themselves permanently at different points, and fell in with a choice coterie from Kentucky at the Donegans, in Montreal. With these contemptible exceptions, the whole company of skeddaddlers has departed from that land of little promises. We published a letter from this gentleman yesterday, and publish another to-day, which will repay perusal.

Canada is a curiosity at the present time. While all Europe is alive with excitement and preparation for a tumultuous future, while the free States of this Union develop their illimitable resources day by day, and even Mexico grows stronger in a noble struggle, Canada alone is quiet, and has no greater object than to look after the pennies. Part and parcel of the great nation of shopkeepers, they thought a little while ago to take part in the great game against our commerce. While privateers, fitted out in British ports and manned with British seamen, were to drive American ships from the seas, they dreamed of the St. Lawrence white with sail and of Quebec as the only cisatlantic seaport. But that plan has fallen short. Yet, with all this disposition, the gentlemen from the United States who recently approached the Canadian government on the subject of the Western Ship Canal were not received with decent courtesy. Perhaps Canada is disgusted with its attempts to dabble in our affairs.

Now, in the failure of all questions and subjects of moment Canada stagnates. The Canadians should obliterate the beaver from their escutcheon and put St. Simeon Stylites in his place. Desperate for an excitement, some prominent men recently fell upon that stalest of all stale dodges, a ministerial crisis. But that has no effect. They don't care who rules. They are beavers. They go on and plaster their little mud huts and gnaw their way through the world in quiet.

John Bull has a proverbial love for field sports. Yet in Canada, in a time of profound peace, and while the country is flooded with coin, they turn out less than a hundred persons to witness the races of the St. Catharines Turf Club. St. Catharines, too, with its famous well and fine hotels, is a place of fashionable resort. And here, in the United States, with a great war on our hands, and no specie at all, at the Paterson and Fashion Course races—held on the same day—the attendance is immense—full ten thousand at one course.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The usual open air weekly concert in the Park commenced on Saturday, and gave promise of a successful and enjoyable season while the face of nature continues green and the skies are bright and pleasant. The Park has become an essential institution. It is a wonder of landscape gardening and artistic skill. Nature has retired modestly from the scene, and left to art all the merit of a creation which is alike the pride and the comfort of the metropolis. Now that the roads are opened through the upper Park and around the new reservoir, there is a finer opportunity than ever for the display of equestrian skill and splendid equipages; and it must be remarked that in the latter particular the Park never presented so grand a show as it does this year. The terrace at the end of the mall, which is now nearly finished, presents a beautiful specimen of architecture. The music stand, also, from which the band discourses its eloquent strains, is a delightful piece of work, in the purely Oriental style. Every feature, indeed, is replete with beauty, from the grand promenade to the pretty ponds, with their snowy fleet of swans. We should not be surprised to hear, as the fame of the Park spreads, that tourists will come here from Europe to see this great New York institution. It presents as much attraction as anything, perhaps, in the country. In point of scenery, it is to art what Niagara is to nature.

THE ABOLITIONISTS "PUTTING THEIR HOMES IN ORDER."—We see that Henry Ward Beecher's collection of pictures is to be sold under the hammer at the Derby Gallery on Wednesday next. This is significant. It looks as if the great apostle of abolitionism, alarmed by the evidences of a fast growing reaction against the doctrines which have brought the country to the verge of ruin, was in imitation of that disinterested patriot, John Slidell, clearing out of it whilst there is yet time. Beecher's fanaticism has never been allowed to militate against his personal interests. On the contrary, it has made him sufficiently rich to enable him to live comfortably abroad, even did he not contemplate running a race of profitable rivalry with the famous Spurgeon amongst the London saints and sinners, which we understand, is part of his programme. The sale of his pictures certainly does not tally with the promised limitation of his absence to four months. Coupled with the depressing effect which Gerrit Smith's recent patriotic declaration at Utica is known to have had upon him, it looks as if his congregation in Brooklyn were destined to an indefinite period of spiritual destitution.

A WIDE FIELD FOR GEN. HOOKER.—Some of the radical papers announce that all the armies in Virginia are to be placed under Gen. Hooker; that when he next moves he is to have command of all the forces in that State, from the Rappahannock to the Nanamond, and from the Chesapeake to the Shenandoah. This will be a wide field indeed for the display of General Hooker's military genius.

THE LAST GREAT TRIUMPH OF GEOGRAPHICAL SCIENCE.—DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE WHITE NILE.—We know no announcement which is calculated to afford more pleasure to men of science than that which we published yesterday in regard to the safe arrival at Khartoum of the English explorers Speke and Grant. It has solved a question which has puzzled the world since the earliest epoch of civilization, and which will, no doubt, be fruitful of the most important results. Instead of ascending the White Nile, as had been done by all previous explorers, these travellers entered the interior of Africa at Zanzibar, on the eastern coast, and struck towards the northwest. The last heard from them, previous to the accounts just arrived, was by our government, through Mr. Goodhue, our Consul at Zanzibar, who stated that letters had been received from them on the 11th of April, 1862, from latitude one degree thirty minutes south, and that they had been thus far disappointed in the object of their search. From the statements published in the Egyptian journals, it appears that they finally succeeded in overcoming the difficulties that opposed themselves to their progress, and had penetrated to the source of the White Nile, which turns out to be the large lake which appears on our maps under the title of Lake Victoria, some five or six degrees to the south of the Mountains of the Moon. No details are given, as the travellers, not wishing to have the results of their labors anticipated by greedy publishers, had not been very communicative to those from whom the information is derived.

This adds another to the series of important geographical discoveries which have been accomplished in our day. Within the last half dozen years the solution of the question of the existence of a great inland Arctic sea by Kane, the discovery of the Northwest Passage by Pim and McClintock, and the exhumation of the remains of Frobenius's expedition by Hall, have been amongst the most remarkable of the triumphs thus achieved. These are likely to be soon added to by discoveries equally important and gratifying. In another month Mr. Hall will set out on a fresh exploration of the Arctic regions. In this he has three objects in view: first, to search for records of Sir John Franklin and his party; secondly, to find the open Arctic sea; and thirdly, to settle the question whether, according to the Esquimaux tradition, this is a great fresh water lake. Many persons ridicule these expeditions and question their utility. They are wrong; for their scientific value apart, they are of great importance to the interests of the world. The recent discoveries in Africa not only open up regions in which gold and ivory abound, but they may afford us a solution of the problem which is beginning to puzzle us—that of the future of the emancipated negro. In many parts of the interior of Africa bordering on the White Nile there is, we are told, a certain amount of civilization that may invite emigration. Though the process resembles somewhat the "sending coals to Newcastle," it may have its industrial as well as political results. As to the results of Arctic explorations, although they have not thus far proved of much benefit, there is no saying to what they may lead in the future. If we had no other motive for prosecuting our researches in that quarter, the interests of our whole fisheries would be a sufficient inducement to keep alive the enterprise which has already led to so many interesting discoveries.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.—THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Newport has just been brought to a close, and a score of young gentlemen passed a most creditable examination, and in a few days will be on active duty in our various squadrons, while others will soon embark for a four months' cruise in the practice vessels attached to the Academy—the Macedonian and Marion.

Perhaps no institution of learning in our country has been compelled to battle against so many obstacles and discouragements as our Naval Academy; yet none, surely, has brought forth such ample and valuable fruit. At times its existence was sickly, and the public thought it expensive and not in keeping with the small demands of our little navy, and consequently it dragged along slowly but surely, receiving its scanty support from grudging hands. More than once its life was despaired of; but, thanks to those who saw far enough ahead to know that in due time its workings would be of vital importance to the country, it has been kept alive, and more than all, has flourished amid all its trials and storms.

Had it not been for the earnest and careful nursing of its Superintendent and the Academic Board it would have sunk beneath the pressure brought to bear upon its vitals on the breaking out of the rebellion. A large number of the students were seduced from the path of honor and integrity when at Annapolis, and the baneful breath of secession did but annihilate its very name. Over a hundred of the best of the midshipmen resigned or deserted, and thus left a few of the junior classes within the control of the government.

The urgent necessities of the case demanded the immediate removal of the school, which was promptly done, and it was transferred from the Chesapeake to the loyal air of Long Island Sound. Here the Academy has flourished, and to-day every squadron has its representatives from the Naval Academy. Not a battle on water has been fought but some of these young officers have participated in it, and they have always done themselves and the institution great credit, and more than one of them has died in defence of his country's flag.

The examination just over shows that never in the history of the Naval Academy has its prospects been so bright, and never has so much interest been manifested in its welfare. The duty of